

Recognized Authority on
Connellsville Coke Trade.

Weekly Coke Courier.

Circulates Wherever Coke
is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 36, NO. 9.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1913.

EIGHT PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

COKE MARKET DULL BUT PRICE STANDS PAT AT \$2.50 TON

Small Lots of Spot Coke Offered With No Takers.

CANVASSING OCTOBER MARKET

Foundry Coke Shows Slight Decline in Price; Predicted General Buying of Steel Looked for With Some Anxiety. The Future Depends Much Upon It.

Special to the Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—The Connellsville coke market has relapsed into a state of extreme dullness. The September requirements for furnace coke appear all to have been satisfied. There was more prolonged negotiation than usual, but so far as can be ascertained, the \$2.50 price was secured on all standard furnace coke sold. There

have been rumors of one or two lots going at concessions, but it is claimed such coke was not entirely of standard, and was not sold at \$2.50. If such sales were made they did not break the market, which the leading sellers claim is still quotable at \$2.50, on the basis of the sales made for September.

There is practically no inquiry for spot or prompt coke, and no buyers apparently willing to pay with coke.

It is rumored that some odd lots have been offered from day to day at \$2.50, and then at cut prices, down to \$2.20 or \$2.25, without resulting in purchases, but such rumors are not given general credence in the trade, as applicable to coke in full standard quality.

Foundry coke has shaded off slightly in the past few days, two or three sellers again offering standard grade at \$2.50, against a former uniform asking price of \$2.00. There are only limited offerings at the lower figure, while there is equally limited inquiry. The majority of sellers still quote \$2.50.

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STEEL TRADE WAITS FOR GENERAL BUYING BOOM

Predicted by Some Prophets to Arrive This Month and by Others

Special to the Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel trade tomorrow as follows:

"There has been no increase since the first of the month in the flow of steel orders in general, and reports from some quarters suggest that a decrease is to be expected with the August average. The market does not appear to have reached even theincipient stages of a general buying movement, which some observers predicted for this month, but others expect to occur in October. A firm market condition is being drawn by some authorities, and it is represented that the August average was to fall immediately requirements, and therefore was steady, whereas the buying now hoped for is of more pretentious character, for more extended delivery, and there are now calls for more deliberate action, which can be obtained at the close of the quotation period."

Prices for steel products are not shading off rapidly, and indeed are rather stubbornly held. Such trends as can be observed, however, is downward. Selling of plates below \$16 is distinctly exceptional, while in structural plates a price as low as \$16 is not unusual. Bars are stiffly held at \$1.00, while hoops are held usually at 1.00¢ or \$2 a ton higher than rumored several weeks ago. Sheets have shown slight additional softness.

The generally predicted decline in buying and sheet bars is developing less rapidly than expected. Prices as low as \$2.25 for billets and \$25 for sheet bars can be done with difficulty, and only on open-hearth material.

For Bessemer there is no quotable market.

Production and shipments of steel continue at substantially the maximum rate. Stocks in jobbers' and manufacturing consumers' hands have been drawn from of late, until such stocks are regarded as down to minimum and it is claimed that a certain amount of actual coke consumption in the past few weeks has been practically at record rates. Except in the case of the railroads, there is no definite prospect for any material decrease in consumption, and such rumors are not given general credence in the trade, as applicable to coke in full standard quality.

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**SCHEME TO REVIVE
A DISABLED BANK
IN PITTSBURG**

Proposition to Reduce Capital and Surplus and Later Increase Both.

AD IS ASKED OF CREDITORS

It is Suggested That They Take Some of the Stock, and Also Accept Interest Bearing Certificates as an Offset to Deposits.

A tentative plan for the rehabilitation of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburg was submitted to the stockholders yesterday in that city by the committee of stockholders appointed about a month ago to examine into the assets of the institution. It is outlined in the following statement:

"That a stockholders' meeting be held and the capital reduced to \$350,000 and the surplus to \$117,000 and immediately abandoned. That the stockholders authorize an increase of the capital to \$5,000,000 with a surplus of \$1,000,000.

"The present stockholders, to be allowed to subscribe for the new stock within 10 days after its authorization and thereafter the unsubscribed stock to be sold to the public."

All balances in savings accounts, and all other credits of less than \$2,000, be released and placed on the same footing as before the suspension of the bank.

"Creditors having claims of \$2,000 and upwards to have placed to their credit and subject to check, 50 per cent of the new stock to be issued and to be requested to underwrite to the extent of not more than 25 per cent of their claims, the new stock not taken by the present stockholders, and to accept certificates of deposit bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. In one year after the beginning of the bank for the remainder of their claims."

"If possible a voting trust should be created to hold all of the capital stock for five years."

If the joint committee approves, or amends the scheme, another meeting will be called to vote on it.

Final Approval. The small creditors, those with claims of less than \$2,000 against the bank, it is believed, will be willing to trust to the judgment of those holding the larger claims.

The affairs of the First-Second National are of vital importance and of importance to all who live in this coal region, not only because the great Kuhn interests are involved, but because a good many coke operators and dealers are concerned one way and another, in the welfare of this Pittsburg institution. Indeed, this is the case of everybody, however, since it would be a source of great satisfaction generally to know that the First-Second National is to get again on its feet.

DEFEND MINE GUARDS

Paint Creek Officials Declare Union Men are "Undesirables."

Emphatic defense of the right of West Virginia coal operators to keep labor organizers off their property by the use of force featured the testimony of M. T. Davis, president of the Paint Creek and Consoliated Coal Company, before the Senate special committee investigating recent troubles in the coal fields.

Mr. Davis declared that the attempt of United Mine Workers' agents to come into his district and unionize the mines caused the strike which led to the senatorial investigation and the captured scenes of contention and property among the miners before the advent of the coal-siders.

This witness and his son, J. F. Davis, general manager of the Paint Creek Company, told the committee the conditions in harmonious conditions now exist on Paint Creek, the miners having returned to work on August 1, after an agreement to open the mines as "open shops" with an increase of 11 per cent in wages.

Both witnesses defended the "guard system" as resulting in better order. Mr. Davis said that his company aimed to make a reasonable profit on each department, including the renting of houses to miners, but declared in response to a question from Senator Kenyon that no profit was earned from medical treatment of miners and their families.

W. W. Woods, general manager of the Standard Steel Company on Paint creek, textile artist in defense of the operators' course, in that district, and Attorney Knight, for the operators, taking the stand himself told of advising the operators that they had the right to evict the strikers from the company houses without going into the courts and defended that advice.

Davis denied that guards were placed to prevent the mines being unionized, but testified he had given instructions that no strangers should be permitted to come up the creek without his express permission.

"We had no right to keep trespassers off our own property," he declared. He added that the coal operators considered as "undesirables" labor agitators and organizers and they refused employment to any miner actively affiliated with the United Mine Workers.

Davis testified that the coal operators paid the salary of a special officer employed by the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad to ride up and down the railroad up Cabin creek to see what the business was of persons approaching.

Brennan Wins Long Fight.

After 17 years of litigation, John A. Brennan, plaintiff in a suit against the defunct McClure Coke Company, of which he was formerly general manager, has received \$18,454 in settlement. The litigation was over the division of some property.

The Weekly Courier \$1.00 a year.

**WEST PENN & B. & O. IN
FIRST AID EXHIBITION**

Dr. Lipscomb Will Shortly Give Examinations for Red Cross Certificates; Football Plans.

An interesting exhibition of first aid to the injured was given Friday evening at the Y. M. C. A. building by the first aid corps from the Baltimore & Ohio and the West Penn. The affair was arranged in the nature of a contest, but owing to the fact that several of the regular railroad men were called out to be given to give an exhibition. Interest was expressed by those in charge that not more people attended.

Several difficult problems were solved successfully. In charge of the exhibition was Dr. Kiebler of the Baltimore & Ohio and Doctor Lipscomb of the National Red Cross Society at Washington, D. C. Doctor Lipscomb has been for ten days in charge of the West Penn corps, giving a series of lectures. He will shortly conduct the examinations for Red Cross certificates. Several members of the Tent Regiment Hospital Corps were present.

BITUMINOUS COAL SHIPMENTS

Tonnage Handled Indicates That 1913 Will be Bumper Year.

Coal shipments from the B. & O. the first half of 1913 were considerably different than they were in the same period of 1912 and 1911. While the year started off with practically all fearing a dull period and a repetition of 1911 conditions, especially as signs and omens in some quarters indicated this, we maintain that there was a marked increase in the tonnage and that business was above any normal year, says the Coal Trade Journal.

For a while, in the early months, there was a decrease, but this was to be expected in some roads. Others showed an increase and in the aggregate, shipping showed a marked increase for the first quarter, despite the extraordinary conditions that prevailed in 1912, when there was an extra heavy demand for the product. This was due, it will be recalled, to consumers making preparations for protection in the event of a general suspension of mining and the extra demand created for coal for export, on account of the strike of the British mine workers, which especially helped to increase the tonnage from West Virginia. During the first half of this year, on the other hand, the strike in that state, the miners' strike in Coal creek, had an influence in keeping down tonnage, especially that transported over the Chesapeake & Ohio.

The roads in the mid-west also had some influence in keeping down tonnage over various roads operating in that territory, the extremely mild weather early in the year also had its effect in lessening the demand for domestic grades of bituminous coal.

Conditions after April 1 were somewhat surprising to many in the trade, the demand for the product keeping up far beyond expectations and reaching a point where the demand for coal on the B. & O. exceeded that on record.

Our predictions that there would be no fulling off in demand, we also make the same prediction for the second half of the year and conditions during the winter and spring indicate that we are not out of the way in stating that 1913 will be the banner year in soft coal output.

High prices are also being obtained for the product which is surely very pleasing to the trade but we predict, and have predicted, that higher prices than at present will prevail in the fall and many consumers will regret not signing up contracts back in the spring when small increase was demanded. They will probably also be asked to pay a further premium next year, for there is no doubt in our mind that the demand for coal then, and perhaps some of this extra demand may set in before the year 1913 goes out. It will come from consumers wishing to be protected in case of a suspension of mining next spring, when the bituminous coal season begins. Then no doubt, the miners realizing the high prices, were obtained for coal, especially since resumption of work back in the spring of 1912, will look for a share of what they consider the extra profits on coal. Many in the trade needed extra profits for the low price of coal in previous years left them in poor shape.

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THE COURIER CO., Publishers.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEP. 11, '13.

POLICY LAW.

The non-partisan ballot provision of the Clark third class city act had been upheld by Judge Porter of Lawrence county, who seems to follow the reasoning of the Cambria and Luzerne county judges which is that the non-partisan ballot ought to be upheld in the interest of public policy.

In other words, when legislation which the judges deem to be good for the people has been acted by the Legislature it should prevail against the Constitution.

These decisions in support of the non-partisan ballot have been made by judges more or less under the influence of Progressive ideas, which prompted the enactment of laws providing Government by Commission and other evidences of a desire to expand upon which the republicans founded their "progress" to more centralized forms.

In making their decisions these judges seem to think the Constitution should bow before public policy as interpreted by them. In this they but reflect the popular Progressive notion that the Constitution is an antiquated dogma unworthy of consideration or respect.

All these Progressive movements, including political declarations, legislative enactments, and judicial decisions, are made in the sacred name of the People, yet THE CONSTITUTION IS NOT THE ONLY DIRECT EXPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S WILL.

Political organizations, like the will of the political organizers, legislative enactments embody the wisdom or unwisdom of a select body of citizens; judicial decisions are the opinions of a single official; but the Constitution for the People and for the letter is THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. AND IT IS WISELY PROVIDED THAT IT MAY NOT BE CHANGED BY ANY OTHER AND LESSER POWER.

"Policy law" is new to jurisprudence and should be adopted with caution, especially when enacted by policy judges.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

It has been argued that the trend of railroad legislation and regulation must eventually end in Government ownership and operation, and there is in some quarters a deep-seated conviction that the country is proceeding rapidly to this final disposition of the railroad question. In support of this belief the present program for the acquisition of the railroad properties for the purpose of furnishing a basis for equitable rate-making is instances.

As a matter of equity, the Government ought to take over the railroads at a fair valuation if it proposes to take them out of the hands of the hands of the stockholders. No, even the Government can't consider personal property without proper compensation.

But it is not likely that the Government will regulate the railroads to this undesirable point, or take them over at all. Railroad ownership and operation will be a political advantage, but the chances are that they would be largely eliminated by a civil service system which would defuse the assaults of party and break down the fallen fortunes of the party.

THE CHAUTAUQUA.

It should not be surprising that the Chamber of Commerce of Connellsville is endeavoring to annex the proposed Chautauqua armor plate plant, as the small town has no industrial base.

Hence it is that the foot-soldiers of the Republican party, who are not so much interested just now in the men who lead the party or head the party organization as they are in the support of the Pennsylvania patronage, are making a shadow organization.

It is painfully apparent that the small Republican party has made a successful Democratic party, and that it will continue to do so, if the Democratic ignore this fact and with future vanity interpret their success to mean political ascendancy.

The Chautauqua armor plate plant is the result of the Pennsylvania patronage, which dependence has shown make for the nation's best progress and largest prosperity; and enrolling under the old banner.

It is anybody's right to start a newspaper or to start a fight, before responsible for the same, but it is obviously the Government's duty to see that the publicans get together and review the fallen fortunes of the party.

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which dependence has shown make for the nation's best progress and largest prosperity; and enrolling under the old banner.

Against such doubtful advantages as these are (1) the responsibility of a major portion of the cost of such a vast and complicated system, and (2) the burden of the debt which would be created by its purchase.

Besides, why should the Government buy the railroads when it can exercise the most important rights of ownership without purchase?

THE UNENROLLED VOTERS.

There is much speculation as to the effect of party enrollment and its significance. Enrollment in the last election was heavy and in the townships light, yet upon the whole the enrollment is at a primary election as usually cast at a primary election when there were no extraordinary contests on hand. Enrollment in the townships was light, because it is easily accomplished, it is more trouble in the townships. Furthermore, it must be remembered that many voters do not yet understand this primary election registration, and on that account have approached it with reluctance. They are waiting to see how it works.

The unenrolled voters will, of course, have no vote at the primary, but there is nothing to prevent them from voting at the general election. The other citizens will make the nominations, but the unenrolled will vote on them.

The primary election priviliege of the enrolling voters, and the right of the enrolling voters to make the nominations, but the unenrolled contingent represents the uncertain vote.

In this case Public Necessity, as seen by the expeditious, is sufficient to give the public the right of the enrolling voters to make the nominations, but the unenrolled will vote on them.

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TOOK HIS OWN LIFE AND DECLARED HIS GIRL RESPONSIBLE

**Suicide in Connellsville of
Jack Jacob Sanner of
Indian Head.**

HE SWALLOWED CARBOLIC ACID

**Was Found in a Water Street Hotel
Room and Taken to the Hospital,
Where He Soon Expired; Arrival of
His Father.**

**Demented as the result of an
unfortunate love affair, Jacob J. Sanner,
son of L. S. Sanner, an Indian Head,
committed suicide by drinking a
solution of laudanum, and the contents
of a bottle of carbolic acid.**

**According to Nichols, he and Elgie
Smith, aged 20, of Brownsville, came
here last night. They asked young
men to direct them to the hotel. The
men started off with Nichols and el-
sewhere. Nichols says he and Smith
were taken a mile and a half out into
the country. A crowd had gone along
onto the road, and had hidden. The
men were arrested and Nichols says
they were fired.**

**Nichols says after the shooting
he lost Smith and has not seen
him since. He says he ran to Fayette
City. As he neared town, he says four
or five men jumped out from the
bushes and chased him. Nichols ran
toward Policeman Hulme, who
had never been unable to stop
and he was locked up. Smith was seen
going through town and crossing the
Monongahela river to Alpenport on the
part of town.**

**When Nichols was released he was
shivering from nervous shock and
fright. Sanner, his son, had been
shot and this added to his
fright. His father, Thomas Nichols,
of Brownsville, was notified and sent
friends in an automobile to take care
of him.**

**Nichols' friends say they will insti-
tute criminal charges, and that they
will be filed against the offenders if
they are caught. Similar cases have
occurred, but this is the most serious
and citizens are stirred up over it.**

**"My sweetheart is the cause of this,
and drinking. My sweetheart is my
health. My people will pay my
funeral expenses. Please remove to Stad-
der's mortuary at once."**

**"While I am to certify that Jack Sanner
is a complete scoundrel at his own will,
Please notify his father at Indian
Head, Pa. Also notify my sweetheart
at Clarksburg, W. Va., 11½ West Main
street."**

**"My sweetheart is the cause of this,
and drinking. My sweetheart is my
health. My people will pay my
funeral expenses. Please remove to Stad-
der's mortuary at once."**

**"This is my last request. Please no-
tify my sweetheart, my best love, Miss
Camilla Jamison, Clarksburg, W. Va.,
11½ West Main street. N. L. Sanner
at Indian Head, Pa., is my father."**

"I sign my name, Jack Jacob Sanner."

**Decedent's father arrived in town
Wednesday with Funeral Director C.
H. Brooks of Normalville, who will
take charge of the body. Mr. Sanner
stated that his son was 23 years of
age, and had been working for the Bell
Telephone Company at Indian Head,
Ore. He married with a deacon, Sam.
This force traveled from town to town
making repairs wherever needed.**

**A week ago young Sanner began his
vacation. When he spent the first
few days of his leave of absence is un-
known, but it is believed he was in
Chicago. On Thursday night he visited
the family home, departing Friday
morning without leaving any infor-
mation as to his disposition. While
at his home he appeared to be in his
right mind, and was not visibly down-
hearted.**

**His movements between Friday
morning and Tuesday are unknown.
It was 10 P. M. when he entered
Baxter's restaurant and asked for a
room. After inspecting it he went
out and did not return for half an
hour. During the interval he visited
a barbershop and a drugstore, and
bought a carbolic acid.**

**When the clerk refused to give it to him he exhibited
a wound on the right leg, saying he
wanted the poison for an anesthetic
wash. With that understanding the
clerk gave it to him. He returned
to his room at 10:30, and immediately
swallowed the laudanum and carbolic
acid. A few minutes later he had the
attention of Edward Morelock, who
occupied the next room, was attracted
by the sounds of moaning. Making
an examination he found Sanner in a
serious condition. He was stretched
across the bed, and his mouth severely
burned.**

**D. G. H. Edmunds was called. He
found Sanner's condition critical, and
ordered him removed to the hospital,
where he died, as stated. Undertakers
signs took charge of the body.**

**An examination of deceased's af-
fects revealed a copy of the note.**

**It was written on paper se-
cured at a Pittsburgh street hotel, but
at this hotel it was stated that Sanner
had not registered there.**

**In addition to his parents, deceased
is survived by the following children:
and wife, Mrs. Charles Sanner of
Davison; Mr. and Mrs. Emma
Sheets of Indiana; wife, Mrs. Ivy
Richey of Pennsboro, and Mrs. Lydia
Snyder of White, Pa.**

WHO BURNED THE HOUSE?

**The Jury Says It Was Not Butler and
Sipe.**

**UNIONTOWN, Sept. 10.—The case
of John Butler and Emmie Sipe, of
Dunbar township, charged with arson,
was held yesterday before Judge Um-
bel. The jury found the two guilty and
the Commonwealth was that Sipe
and Butler had burned the latter's
home in Dunbar township to get the
insurance. C. W. Young, a witness
for the Commonwealth, testified that
he had conversed with Sipe when he
was coming from the Citizens Bank
at Easton, Pa., and that his brief
book was in his hand. Young stated that
Sipe had asked him why he worked
since he could make money without
working. It was then Young said
Sipe displayed his book bank and re-
marked, "John didn't have the nerve
to do it, I did."**

**When placed on the stand the de-
fendant denied positively that they
had made no arrangements to burn
the house, and that the fire probably
originated from a defective chimney.**

**Sipe alleged he did not talk to Young
acquitting the accused.**

Mrs. Yankovich is Coming.

**LONDON, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Emma
Yankovich, militant suffragette
leader, will sail from Paris, France,
on the French liner *Le Provence* for
America on October 11 according to
information given out this morning at
the office of the American liner. She
will in New York she will make two
addresses on October 21 and on October
22 will deliver two speeches in
Chicago.**

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MINOR CASES NOW OCCUPYING TIME IN CRIMINAL COURTS

Trial List is Being Disposed of Rapidly at Uniontown.

LOCAL YOUTH PLEADS GUILTY

Allison Drennan Admits Attack Upon J. H. Strawn, but His Companion is Acquitted, Costs Divided in Cross- Prosecution from Connellsville

UNIONTOWN, Sept. 4.—The attorney for the defense has directed to the reporter the minor cases of the September trial list, and they are being disposed of rapidly.

Two sealed verdicts were returned this morning, in one John Gehrle was acquitted, having conceded weapons.

He was indicted for using a razor in the commission of a robbery, which was found guilty of \$39 from Elvira Rupan near Brownsville.

Flora Zandella, alias Baby Zandella was convicted of selling liquor without a license at Wick Haven. Several witnesses testified that they had bought beer from the defendant.

The charge of assault and battery brought by J. H. Strawn of Connellsville was disposed of this morning, and the costs were being divided between the prosecutor and defendant.

UNIONTOWN, Sept. 6.—We sealed verdicts were returned this morning, in one Louis Long, charged with false pretenses by Charles D. Miller, he was acquitted, while the other, Paul Kuznik and Lank Jakubowski charged with assault and battery by Mrs. Ellijah De Bold, were convicted. In the false pretense case, Miller was ordered to pay one-third of the costs while the prosecutor was ordered to pay two-thirds.

His report for this term of court the grand jury stated that it had voted to indict him for the offense of assault and battery of one Louis Long, while the other, of one John D. Miller, of Dill Wit and Edward Murelio, of the Hart of Connellsville was convicted.

The trouble occurred last Friday, and the woman claimed that Hart had deliberately kicked her on the ankle.

On Saturday, he was indicted for assault and battery, but was acquitted.

In the cross suits of assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery of one John D. Miller, of Dill Wit and Edward Murelio, of the Hart of Connellsville was convicted.

The trouble occurred last Friday, and the woman claimed that Hart had deliberately kicked her on the ankle.

The following morning he was indicted for the offense of assault and battery of one Georges Creek, in Georges Township, he was the operator of a laundry, and was indicted for assault and battery by Mrs. Margaret Cross, of the Hart of Connellsville.

The case was the outgrowth of a dispute over the boundaries of some lots in the West Side.

Sam Washington, colored, was indicted for assault and battery. The case came from Connellsville, and the defendant was alleged to have struck and knocked down Michael McLaughlin without any provocation.

McLaughlin, sold by DeWitt, is a real estate dealer to immerse the same in the West Side.

Sam Washington, colored, was indicted for assault and battery. The case came from Connellsville, and the defendant was alleged to have struck and knocked down Michael McLaughlin without any provocation.

He was indicted for assault and battery, but not of Larceny, against John Dinozo.

UNIONTOWN, Sept. 5.—The grand jury of the Uniontown criminal court, in the back of the Uniontown and Louis Green of Brownsville were convicted of keeping a bawdy house at Thompson No. 2, and were immediately sentenced to two years each in the Allegheny Workhouse.

Joe Markowitz was also convicted of the same charge, but was sentenced to the county being preferred by J. H. Hatcher, and convicted of robbery, but not of Larceny, against John Dinozo.

Three cases against R. W. Flory were tried at once. He was found guilty of assault and battery on John Rogers in company with Peter Danier, convicted of the charge being preferred by J. H. Hatcher, and convicted of robbery, but not of Larceny, against John Dinozo.

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The old man was instantly killed by his stroke, by a Baltimore & Ohio railroad train on the bridge at Jacob Creek that day. It seems that he had started across the bridge when friends told him not to go across the rough and rocky bridge. When they told him over the train caught him throwing the man's body off the bridge and crushing him. Maltese's body at Leagantown a village west of Scottdale for many years. His wife died there about three years ago and the man sorrowed greatly for this. He lived much of his time with a brother.

The case of Rolla J. Lechleiter, charged by Josiah Oats with larceny, receiving stolen goods, and larceny went to the jury, and the jury found the charge being preferred by J. H. Hatcher, and convicted of robbery, but not of Larceny, against John Dinozo.

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part as a result of the wreck at Brownsville on Saturday, June 3. The statement alleges that Steve Vasey, Jr., received serious and permanent injuries, and he asks \$16,000 damages, while Steve Vasey, Sr., asks \$2,500 damages.

A citation was issued by the court this morning requiring D. D. Fulton to appear on the court dock this morning, to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court and why he should not be committed for the same. It seems that Attorney Fulton failed to comply with the decree of the court requiring him to appear in the McElroy-Brownell case, where about \$200,000 is said to be involved. Fulton is trying to get the money from Fulton which he came in due him for the sale of certain coal lands in West Virginia. Fulton carried the case to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decree of the lower court, and it seems that Fulton failed to file the account as directed.

George Shute an Italian was found guilty of carrying concealed weapons. The prosecutor was William Murphy.

Tony Martin charged with a assault and battery, and aggravated assault and battery by William Goodrich was found not guilty, and the costs were equally divided between the prosecutor and defendant.

UNIONTOWN, Sept. 6.—We sealed verdicts were returned this morning, in one Louis Long, charged with false pretenses by Charles D. Miller, he was acquitted, while the other, Paul Kuznik and Lank Jakubowski charged with assault and battery by Mrs. Ellijah De Bold, were convicted. In the false pretense case, Miller was ordered to pay one-third of the costs while the prosecutor was ordered to pay two-thirds.

His report for this term of court the grand jury stated that it had voted to indict him for the offense of assault and battery of one Louis Long, while the other, of one Georges Creek, in Georges Township was the operator of a laundry, and was indicted for assault and battery by Mrs. Margaret Cross, of the Hart of Connellsville.

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**RAILWAY INCOME
IS YET UNDER THE
FIGURES OF 1910**
Final Results from 1911
and 1912, Estimates
for 1913.

COSTS EAT UP THE EARNINGS

"Public Had Better be Safe Than Sorry," Says Railway Business Association, and Quotes Commercial Organizations as Favoring Advance.

Declaring that action to freight rates should "be based upon known past, not upon the half-revealed present," the Railway Business Association is a bulletin entitled "Railway Income Still Under 1910 Standards." It shows that the figures for 1910 and 1912, which statistics are incomplete for 1911 and 1913, net corporate income was 20% and 15% respectively under 1910. For 11 months of 1912 preliminary returns covering revenue, expenses and taxes are analyzed and by estimation it is deduced that the net corporate deduction is shown that there is no reason to count upon net corporate income even in 1912 as large as it was in 1910 available for improvements and dividends. Fixed charges holding to past averages, income for 11 months in 1913 would be \$11,000,000 under the same period the year earlier, and the plant in 1913 estimated to have 35,902 more miles of track than the plant of 1910, 293,881,501 more pounds of locomotive tractive power and 14,778,970 more tons of freight car capacity, would have carried 7,989 million more tons of freight in one mile.

In addition, the steam railroads in 1912 had the smaller railings of new securities in 10 years, but railroad corporations, the largest, it is remarked, that "the practical condition of declining credit is not disputed."

Revolutions have been adopted by prominent financial organizations in New York, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other large cities favoring or deciding not to oppose higher freight rates, whereas the Eastern roads may provide better service. President George A. Post says:

"Commercial organizations, local, state and national, can promote national prosperity by making known, as some leading bodies already have done, their conviction of the need for more railway facilities and their willingness to pay for it if legitimately necessary to get them."

C. S. Smith of St. Louis is quoted as saying:

"Thousands of shippers are coming to realize that their business is prosperous only when the railroads are prosperous and any real increase in freight rates, when they might have a pal, would soon be lost sight of in the enormous increase in the profits of their business which this general prosperity would bring about."

The Bulletin adds:

"Hardly any national industry could be more exasperating than the industrial prostitution existing in the middle class of society, with crooked books and false figures, running to bankruptcy, brought about by concession of terminals, throwing into idleness, with their employees, factories which could otherwise obtain raw material and deliver finished product, while food stuffs lay rotting in cribs and elevators."

"The public is to be sure that they are assured of good service, rather than in danger of a transportation breakdown."

A second article, "Making Equipment Carry All It Can," tells what the shippers and the railroads are doing to minimize the necessity for more facilities, but "they can not do enough."

With a net car surplus on August 1, 1913, of 28,455 and a decrease from that to autumn low supply equal to the annual average decrease from August 1, 1908-12, or 150,498, the autumn net shortage in 1913 would be \$1,945, as compared with \$7,000 the previous record, that of 1907. The shortage will be increased by being gravitated by severe winter possibly into a great national congestion.

As forecasting a good sized fall tonnage cereal crops are estimated, at about the 10 year average, with cotton 2.1% above; while iron production for the first six months of 1913 was 12 million tons above previous high record.

Other excess of previous record, exports 4% over 1912 and for seven months of 1913 had clearings outside New York City 3.5% greater than for the same period in 1912. In this situation Chairman Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, President of the American Railways Association, in letters, as well as the National Industrial Traffic League in a resolution "unite in calling upon all concerned to do their utmost with a transportation plant inadequate for peak of load."

FIRST AID EXHIBIT

West Penn Crews Given Demonstration by Red Cross Agent.

Dr. W. N. Lipscomb of Texas, who is associated with the National Red Cross Society, gave a demonstration of first aid work at the West Penn Building Tuesday afternoon. The members of the West Penn primary relief team. Last evening at the T. M. C. A., he gave another demonstration for those unable to be present at the afternoon exhibition.

Dr. Lipscomb has been employed by the West Penn Company to give a demonstration to the company crews at Connellsville, Greensburg and Uniontown. This afternoon the instructor will be in Greensburg and tomorrow he goes to Uniontown.

On Friday evening the West Penn team will give an exhibition at the M. C. A., at which the public is invited to attend.

**INVENTOR OF THE STEEL CAR
DISCUSSES TRAIN WRECKS**

Holds Wooden Coaches Responsible for Large Mortality in New York Train Disaster.

Had the Bar Harbor Express carried its passengers in steel cars instead of wooden coaches, few persons—perhaps none—would have been killed and the list of injured would have been greatly reduced in the recent collision in New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad Tuesday. This is the assertion of Charles T. Schoen, father of the steel car and steel car wheel, as he sat in his office on the One Valley farm near Medina, Pa.

The inventor, from the local shop employing 14 men, is one of the owners of the world's greatest iron works, with \$3,000,000 in payroll, paused a moment, then said: "It has been demonstrated by actual tests that steel freight cars, the construction of which is of the highest lines of strength, and steel coaches will stand an impact of from four to five times as great as a wooden coach will stand, but the value of the steel car lies in the fact that it does not splinter and cannot burn. You can bend the plated and beams, but they do not break. On the other hand, the wooden coaches torn in half and just as they are torn, for it has been ascertained that 75% of the passengers in the wooden coaches were killed in the accident, while only 10% of the steel coaches and the list of injured would have been greatly reduced.

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